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A NEW HERBSTIELLA (APOIDEA) FROM NORTH AMERICA

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This is the first species of the genus to be recorded from North America and the second to be described. The first species, *Herbstiella chilensis*, was named by Friese, from Chile, in 1916.

Herbstiella cockerelli, new species

FEMALE.—Length about 6 mm.; anterior wing about 3.5 mm.; black, without light markings on the abdomen where the tergites have the apical margins brown, and just anterior to margins four dull yellowish spots, one pair lateral other sublateral; hair generally light gray, except mixed with black on the vertex, region of mesonotum, dense and appressed on face, rather long on cheeks and pleura, long and rather thin on scutellum; eyes black; labrum obscurely reddish; scape black; flagellum obscurely brownish beneath; vertex coarsely punctured; thorax more finely punctate; abdominal segments covered with more numerous but slightly smaller punctures with general effect dull. Mesothorax with distinct median groove; tegulae large and very bright ferruginous and minutely, sparsely punctate; wings somewhat dusky, stigma and nervures dark; marginal cell long and narrow, fully as long as first discoidal cell, second cubital cell receiving first recurrent nervure about one-fifth distance from base to end, second recurrent nervure very near apex, basal nervure meeting nervulus; legs black, with pale gray hair, the tibiae and tarsal joints with faintly yellowish hair on inner side; abdomen broad at base, segments very sparsely haired except at sides where thicker, last sternite swollen and extending slightly beyond last tergite; venter with thin hoary pubescence.

Habitat: Pasadena, California (Charles H. Hicks). Taken on May 2, 1928, flying about tunnels in old dead, live-oak stump where it gave evidence of searching for host nests.

H. cockerelli differs from *H. chilensis* by being larger, by having the second cubital cell much longer, and with recurrent nervures much more remote from each other. Another difference is that the marginal cell is less attenuated apically.

In structure the genus *Herbstiella* is between that of *Pasites* and *Biastes*. The general appearance and abdominal segments suggest *Neopasites* which, however, differs entirely in position of the first recurrent nervure and the shape of the marginal cell. It is not unlikely that when both sexes are obtained this species will have to be the type of a new genus.

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The author wishes to thank Professor Cockerell for his invaluable aid in the study of this species and to express his appreciation for similar help rendered in the past, in a study of other species.

The holotype is deposited in The American Museum of Natural History.